

## THE DAILY NEWS.

BIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,  
PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE NO. 149 EAST BAY.

TERMS.—Daily News, one year, \$5.00  
Daily News, six months, 3.00  
Daily News, three months, 2.00  
Tri-weekly News, one year, 3.00  
Tri-weekly News, six months, 2.00  
Tri-weekly News, three months, 1.00

PAYMENT, invariably in advance. No paper sent unless the cash accompanies the order, or for a longer time than paid for.

THE DAILY NEWS will be served to subscribers in the city at 15 cents per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—First insertion, 15 cents a line; subsequent insertions, 10 cents a line. Business notices, 50 cents a line. Marriage and Funeral notices, One Dollar each.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

Gold closed yesterday at New York steady at 36 1/2.

The New York cotton market closed firm and quiet; sales 1600 bales, at 24 1/2.

At Liverpool cotton closed easier but not lower; uplands 11 1/2; sales 8000 bales.

Nevada is going into an extensive silk culture, one nursery there already containing one million worms.

A lately suspended Western insurance company has \$9,000,000 at risk, \$10,500 unpaid losses, and \$1100 assets.

A woman divorced from her fourth husband at Chicago, last week, entered matrimony for the fifth time the day after.

The testimony of a Chinaman was recently rejected in a California court on the ground that he was not a "person" within the meaning of the Fourteenth amendment.

A breach of promise case is announced for trial next month in the United States Supreme Court at Cleveland, Ohio, in which the fair plaintiff is sixty years old and the defendant seventy. The action lost by plaintiff is valued by her at \$5000.

The Japanese are, inimitable in their inventive genius. The Mikado has recently invented a fire extinguisher that is likely to work well. It consists of an edict that any person in whose house a conflagration shall originate, shall immediately lose his head, without appeal.

At the A. V. Conference held in Springfield, Mass., last week, a resolution was adopted discommencing the preaching of distinctive doctrines, especially against teaching the exact date of the final end of all things, as expounded and taught by Miller, the founder of Second Adventism.

The President has decided to pardon Dr. Mudd, one of the conspirators (so-called) convicted by military commission of being concerned in the plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln. The pardon will, it is said, be granted in response to the petition of a large number of citizens who believe Mudd to be entirely innocent.

A life-size wax figure of a living New Orleans belle has been set up in the New Orleans Museum. She is a member of the most fashionable society, and is justly distinguished for her beauty. It was manufactured in New York, from an ambrotype sent for the purpose. The young lady knew nothing of the liberty thus taken with her person.

A system of metallic ceilings, which consists in the application to the joisting of very thin stamped metal in ornamental embossed panels, has lately been invented. These stamped panels are fitted for every kind of decoration in color, and it is inserted as plain surfaces, may be used as the ground for every description of cartoon painting, combining with lightness and durability artistic and ornamental effect, at a comparatively small cost.

A Washington letter says: "As the season of Lent is rapidly approaching, which suspends gaiety at the national metropolis, fashionable society is in a whirl of dissipation, and parties are given by the dozen every evening. It is not uncommon for party-goers to attend then, all stopping but, for a few moments at each. The rounds are made and the whirl is literal. Nor are the parties confined to plain eating, drinking and dancing. Cards are out for a grand masquerade and fancy dress entertainment at the residence of one of our leading citizens to-morrow evening, and the shops have been ransacked for materials for costumes. It is understood the party will be the event of the season. No guest will be admitted without a mask. At the top of a bell during the evening the parties are to retain their positions and unmask, preparatory for supper."

Forney has opened a land agency in connection with my two papers, both daily, one result of which is the formation of a company of capitalists, who propose to purchase a tract of three hundred thousand acres of timbered land in North Carolina, grind up the bark of the trees and extract the principle of tannin and saw up the timber, and then go to farming on the cleared up land on a most extensive scale. The Southern correspondent, who publishes an account of this gigantic enterprise, states that Forney has lately become exceedingly liberal in his political views touching the South, so much so as quite to put to shame those who have all along regarded themselves as conservative and moderate men. Forney finds that radical violence has ceased to be profitable stock, and invests in a conservatism that will be agreeable in the region where his future possessions lie.

The confession of Alzerotti, made the night before his execution for the murder of President Lincoln, has just been given to the public. He says that he consented to aid in the abduction of the President, in conjunction with Booth, Harold, Wood, Payne, Saratt, O'Laughlin and Arnold, but that he refused to take an active part in the murder. About the middle of March Booth heard that the President was to visit a camp, and lay in wait for him on Long Bridge all night, but he did not appear. All was quiet until the night of the 14th of April, when Booth made the remark that "Lincoln ought to be killed," and proposed a plan for the murder. To this Alzerotti distinctly assented, but refused to consent. He says, however, that "Booth appointed me and Harold to kill Johnson. In going down the street I told Booth we could not do it. Booth said Harold had more courage and he would do it. Harold and I were on Pennsylvania avenue together. I told him I would not do it, and should not go to my room for fear he would disturb Mr. Johnson. He left me to go for Booth. This was after 9 o'clock." Alzerotti says that he knows nothing about Spangler's rope, and believes him to be innocent. His confession is very inconsistent, and only establishes the fact that he took no active part in the crime for which he suffered the penalty of death. A similar statement was made by Samuel Arnold.

A New York Herald correspondent says it is certain that General Schofield will remain Secretary of War. Admiral Porter is evidently fitting up his newly purchased fifty thousand dollar house to entertain those who wish to pay court to the Secretary of the Navy. Now these little appointments from the army and navy are not to the liking of either branch. General George H. Thomas freely asserts that

it is a very bad policy to introduce the shoulder strap element into the Cabinet, while Admiral Farragut, with equal soundness, deprecates the accepting of the naval portfolio by Admiral Porter. It will be remembered that it has been one of the most cherished rules of West Point and Annapolis that the branches of the public service represented by their graduates should hold themselves entirely aloof from political life, maintaining their positions as the great sturdy conservative element in the country. Farragut and Thomas may be rightfully considered in their respective branches as representing the highest embodiment of this principle. Both of them do not hesitate to say that it is the first step towards the corruption of the army and navy and the increased corruption of political life. Secretary Seward, gossiping this correspondent, is doing his utmost to retain his office. He will not carry his point, however, but, still determined to have a Seward "ring" element in the Cabinet he himself will try Mr. Everts afterwards for a Cabinet appointment, and in event of his failure will push Marshall O. Roberts for a position.

## CHARLESTON.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1869.

## Esparto Grass—A New Crop for our Rice Fields.

In the Esparto grass we are confident that there has been found another new means of adding to the strength and power of the State. One more golden opportunity is given us of proving that, with this glorious climate and this fertile soil, we never need depend for our prosperity on cotton and rice alone.

The Esparto grass of which we speak is already the successful rival of rags, as a material for the manufacture of paper. It is no more difficult to grow than rice or hay; but it often brings in the market as much as seventy dollars of our currency per ton. The production of the grass has increased with great rapidity, and it is now consumed to the value of about one million of dollars monthly, on the continent and in Great Britain. New mills are being erected and fitted with machinery exclusively adapted to its use, while old mills are changing their machinery for the same purpose. There is no doubt that its general adoption is but a question of time.

In the United States the Esparto grass is as yet unknown; but the high price of rags and the failure of almost all materials, except, perhaps, maple wood, used in their stead for the manufacture of paper, which has now become one of the leading commercial interests of the world, will soon induce our quick-witted Northern paper manufacturers to try this new material.

As its name denotes, the Esparto grass is of Spanish origin, being now extensively grown in Spain, Portugal and the French colonies in Africa. The questions for us to settle are, whether it will prove a profitable crop, and whether it can be grown in South Carolina.

The cultivation of the Esparto is no more difficult than that of hay, and it brings three times the price. There is, then, but little doubt that it will be very profitable. This is the first point to be determined, and we are sure that in this State it could be grown with perfect success. The writer has not only seen the Esparto taken from the bale and put through all the processes of manufacture into fine printing and writing papers, but he has also seen the grass growing, and is confident that our climate and soil will produce it at least as well as the countries in which it is now cultivated.

The Esparto grass yields to the paper maker nearly as much pulp as average rags. It is no more difficult than rags to work up, and in many respects, although not all, it is to be preferred to them.

Thus, after two hundred years of experiment and the trial of a thousand different substances, just when the civilized world feels its necessity the most, a perfect substitute for rags has been found, and will be used wherever a book is read and the art of writing known.

It is for us to determine whether the Iberian peninsula and the North of Africa shall be allowed to monopolize all the profit of this new crop, or whether we who are in the same latitude and enjoy a more equable climate shall take advantage of our situation, and make South Carolina produce the raw material to supply the paper mills of the United States, and perhaps of a part of Europe.

We do not believe that the prize will escape our grasp, and we take pleasure in informing our readers that some enterprising gentlemen in this city have already sent to Spain and to Algeria for the Esparto seed. When it arrives, which it is expected to do in time for planting this season, we will at once announce the fact. We have now some samples of the Esparto seed and of pulp made from it. These may be seen at the office of THE NEWS.

## The City Elections.

We can hardly believe that the bill of Mr. Corbin, which proposes to validate the recent Municipal elections in this city, will be permitted to become a law, whatever the bitterness of personal feeling, or however sharp the crack of the party whip. The bill is as unnecessary as it is unjust, and the Legislature will surely realize, before it is too late, the serious importance of what they are asked to do.

If Mr. Lessee, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, were in office, and his election were contested by the Radical candidates, we could understand that the anger of defeat would tempt the Legislature to override the law, to dispense with the courts and judiciary, to set aside the tribunals which they themselves had formed, and to install the defeated candidates without giving the law a chance to take its course. But in this case there is no such excuse. Neither Democrat nor Republican took his seat; the election was contested before the Board of Aldermen as prescribed by law, and that board, consisting, with but three exceptions, of persons holding office by military appointment, declared that there was no legal election. Mr. Pillsbury and his friends commenced proceedings, as they had a per-

fect right to do, for the purpose of forcing the City Council to declare their election. A writ of mandamus issued, and Council declared that at the November elections Mr. Pillsbury and the Republican candidates for Aldermen received the highest number of votes, repeating, however, their previous declaration that there was no legal election. The courts were at once open to Mr. Pillsbury and the Aldermen declared to have received the highest number of votes. There was no legal difficulty in their way, and yet they leave the matter into its own hands and to declare that the Republican candidates were duly elected, notwithstanding the irregular manner in which the election was conducted, in spite of the frauds which are known to have been practiced, and in the teeth of a protest signed by our most responsible and trustworthy citizens.

We say that this conduct cannot be justified either by law or precedent, or by party necessity. The act under which the elections were held provides a special tribunal for trying contested cases, and if that is not enough, there are the courts of the State, in which the whole case may be tried and finally determined. If the courts are corrupt, let the judges be impeached and removed. Let it not be said that the cause of the Republican candidates is so weak that they fear to have it heard before Republican judges, and repudiate the decision of their own tribunal—the Republican City Council. Party, whatever its obligations, should in this case have nothing to do with the action of the Legislature. The Mayor of Charleston, who will hold office until this election question is decided, is a moderate Republican. All the Aldermen save three are Republicans, and four or five of them are men of color. The city has a Republican government now. What more does the Legislature require? The city is tranquil; there is every prospect of an improvement in trade and general business; we can scrape along very well with the Municipal government which we have.

All that we ask of the Legislature is that the question of who were elected Mayor and Aldermen in November last, shall be determined by the courts of law, and not by partisan legislation. We are prepared to accept the decision of the courts of the State, whatever it may be; but we must oppose to the last the unusual and unjust course of passing an act which shall seat party candidates, by declaring that election to be legal and valid, which from the beginning was big with fraud, irregularity, and patent and manifest wrong.

## To Rent.

TO RENT, TWO COMFORTABLE ROOMS, in a private family. Also, a commodious brick stable with large yard attached. Apply at No. 101 CALHOUN-STREET, between Meeting and Aunson, south side. 34 January 27

TO RENT, STORE NO. 155 EAST BAY, a good business stand, suitable for wholesale purposes; extensive and in rear of building. For terms, apply to J. T. HUMPHREYS, Real Estate Agent, No. 27 Broad-street, w December 3

TO RENT, THAT DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 60 Counting-house, containing seven square rooms, two attics, pantry, kitchen, and all necessary outbuildings; immediate possession given. For particulars, apply at No. 7 GEORGE-STREET. 37 January 15

TO RENT, TWO FARMS, OF ABOUT 30 acres each, situated within three miles of the city. Land very fertile, and suitable for the culture of cotton, corn and vegetables. Price Sixty Dollars per annum each. Apply at FOGARTY'S Book Depository, King-street. 38 January 26

TO RENT, THE TWO AND A HALF story BRICK HOUSE, northwest corner of East Bay and King, containing four square rooms, two attics, dressing-room, pantry, double piazza, large veranda, and all necessary outbuildings, in all good order. Apply at No. 104 MARKET-STREET, between Meeting and King. 39 January 22

TO RENT, ON EASY TERMS, TO A good tenant, the PLANTATION known as the "Hayes," sixteen miles from the city by South Carolina Railroad, same by main road; 100 acres cleared swamp, 150 acres cleared high land; tract covered 1700 acres. Apply to J. WILLIS & CHISOLM, January 21

TO RENT, A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. 40 October 24

## For Sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT, THAT COMMODIOUS and well appointed Tenement House, No. 2 and 3 Broad-street, containing 10 rooms, with extensive service apartments. For terms apply to J. T. HUMPHREYS, Real Estate Agent, December 9 No. 27 Broad-street, w

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE CHEAP. If applied for immediately—(1) One 12 horse portable Engine. (2) One 4 horse portable Engine. ALSO, (3) One 8 horse power ENGINE, in good condition. Northeast corner Meeting and Cumberland-streets. January 15

## Copartnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on the SHIP CHANDLERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS; the name of the firm to be T. D. CLANCY & CO. Copartnership to date from 1st inst. J. T. HUMPHREYS, Real Estate Agent, December 9 No. 27 Broad-street, w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE this day associated with me, in the FACTORY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, my son, HENRY T. WILLIAMS, under the firm of W. B. WILLIAMS & SON. WINTHROP P. WILLIAMS, Accommodation Wharf, Charleston, January 1, 1869. 41 January 1

LAW NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have associated themselves as Copartners in the TRADING LAW. HENRY D. LEE NE. Office for the present, No. 23 BROAD-STREET. January 7

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE BANKING, EXCHANGE AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS, my son, EDWARD M. MORRIS, of this city, under the firm name and style of T. GAMBRILL & CO. The power of Attorney from me to E. M. Morris, in consequence of the petition of GAMBRILL, Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1869. 42 January 1

LAW NOTICE.—MILLER KING, Esq., is this day admitted a partner in our Law Partnership. CAMPBELL & SEABROOK, Lawyers, No. 60 Broad-street. January 1

JAMES B. CAMPBELL, HENRY SEABROOK, MILLER KING, January 1

## Notices in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA, JANUARY TERM, 1869.—IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT WHITE, OF THE CITY OF CHARLOTTE, N. C., PETITIONER FOR FULL AND FINAL DISCHARGE, ON BANKRUPTCY.—Over and Under a hearing has been had on the petition of ROBERT WHITE, of the City of Charlotte, N. C., and that all Creditors, &c., of said bankrupt appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings of Creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of J. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., 2nd Registrar, Second and Co. Grovesville, S. C., on THURSDAY, of FEBRUARY, 1869, at 12 M. By order of the Court, the 15th day of January, 1869. DANIEL HORN, Clerk of the District Court of the United States for South Carolina. 43 January 7

## Schiedam Schnapps.

OFFICE OF UDOLPH WOLFE, Sole Importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, No. 23 Beaver-street, New York, November 3, 1868.

To the People of the Southern States.

WHEN THE PURE MEDICINAL RESTORATIVE, now so widely known as WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, was introduced into the world under the endorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession some twenty years ago, its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and useful preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with strongest possible safeguards against counterfeiters, and to render all attempts to pirate it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirit ever manufactured. Its purity and properties having been thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of the preparation and a report of the result, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation, they said, had long been wanted by the profession, as no reliance could be placed on the ordinary liquors of commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore unfit for medical purposes. The peculiar excellence and strength of the oil of juniper, which formed one of the principal ingredients of the Schnapps, together with an analyzed character of the alcoholic element, gave it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive stimulant as a diuretic, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and enclosed with each bottle of the Schnapps, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other precautions against fraud were also adopted; a patent was obtained for the article, the label was copyrighted, a facsimile of the proprietor's autograph signature was attached to each label and cover, and name and that of the preparation were blown on the bottles, and the bottles were sealed with his private seal. No article had ever been sold with this preparation of the name of Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, in 1851; and the label was deposited, as his trade mark, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the driving character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their name, that the protections so carefully thrown around these Schnapps would have precluded the introduction of spurious counterfeits. They seem, however, only to have stimulated the rapacity of impostors. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the endorsement which his Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by mendacious humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and worse than all, dishonorable retailers, after disposing of the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all liquors, and thus made his name and brand a cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and the sick, for whom the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested; while the proprietor in the detection and suppression of these notorious practices. The genuine article, manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned in Schiedam, Holland, is distilled from a variety of the finest quality, and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian juniper, of unequalled purity. By a process unknown in the preparation of any other liquor, it is freed from every acrimonious and corrosive element.

Complaints have been received from the leading physicians and families in the Southern States of the sale of cheap imitations of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in those markets; and travelers, who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baneful influence of unwholesome river water, testify that cheap gin, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject, and to forward to him the names of such parties as they may ascertain to be engaged in the atrocious system of deception. In conclusion, the undersigned would say that he has produced, from under the hands of the most distinguished men of science in America, proofs unanswerable of the purity and medicinal excellence of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; that he has expended many thousands of dollars in surrounding it with guarantees and safeguards, which he designed should protect the public and himself against fraudulent imitations; that he has shown it to be the only liquor in the world that can be uniformly depended upon as unadulterated; that he has challenged investigation, analysis, comparison and experiment in all its forms; and that from every ordeal the preparation has emerged with his name, real and trade mark, has come off triumphant. He, therefore, feels a duty he owes to his fellow-citizens generally, to the medical profession and the sick, to denounce and expose the charlatans who counterfeit these evidences of identity, and he calls upon the press and the public to aid him in his efforts to remedy so great an evil.

The following letters and certificates from the leading physicians and chemists of this city will prove to the reader that all goods sold by the undersigned are all that they are represented to be.

UDOLPH WOLFE.

I feel bound to say, that I regard your Schnapps as being in every respect pre-eminent, pure, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland gin, and is well adapted to medicinal purposes, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOY, M. D., Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

26 FINE-STREET, NEW YORK, November 21, 1867.

UDOLPH WOLFE, Esq., Present:

Dear Sir—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the result that it is pure and of the highest quality. I have no doubt that it will be found to be so by every chemist. I have no doubt that it will be found to be so by every chemist. I have no doubt that it will be found to be so by every chemist.

UDOLPH WOLFE, Esq., Present:

Dear Sir—I have submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of "Schiedam Schnapps" which I took from a fresh package in your box of warehouse, and find, as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from impurities, adulterations, falsifications; that it has the marks of being aged and not recently prepared by mechanical distillation of alcohol and aromatics.

Respectfully, FRED. F. MAYR, Chemist.

(Signed,) CHAS. A. SEELY, Chemist.

New York, No. 33 Cedar-street, November 25, 1867.

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